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THEODORE D. HARRATT
COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMM
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
F O R C WASHINGTON D C

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L A T E C A B L E

Belgium acreage sown to winter wheat for harvest in 1941 placed at 389,000 acres as compared with 354,000 in 1940; rye acreage estimated at 294,000 acres as against 280,000 last year.

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G R A I N SITALY MODIFIES RATIONS OF FLOUR
AND OTHER PRODUCTS

The rationing of flour, alimentary paste, and rice in Italy was modified on February 1, 1941, to conform with regional food habits, it was reported to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. As originally set up on December 2, 1940, the rationing schedule permitted each consumer to have an aggregate of 2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) per month, consisting of flour, alimentary paste, or rice. The new ruling abolishes the consumer's right of choice and limits the quota of each of these products.

ITALY: Monthly ration of specified products permitted each person,
February 1, 1941

Regions	Alimentary paste or mixed wheat flour	Corn flour a/	Rice
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Sicily and Sardinia	63.5	7.1	-
Calabria, Campania, Lucania, Apulia,			
Abruzzo and Molise, Latium	52.9	10.6	7.1
Umbria, Tuscany, Marches, Liguria	35.3	21.2	14.1
Emilia, Piedmont, Lombardy,			
Three Venetias	21.2	35.3	14.1

a/ For soup but not for polenta.

It is further reported that authorities are considering the possibility of allowing additional amounts per month to manual laborers. In southern Italy, they would receive 600 grams (21.2 ounces) more of alimentary paste, and in other parts of the country 300 grams (10.6 ounces) each of alimentary paste and rice.

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS
CONTINUE SMALL

United States wheat exports, including flour as grain, during July-January 1940-41 totaled 22,279,000 bushels as compared with 35,827,000 bushels and 61,946,000 bushels, respectively, in the corresponding months of 1939-40 and 1938-39. The greater part of the wheat shipped by the United States this season has been in the form of flour, about 16 million bushels, of which 12 million bushels represented flour made wholly of United States wheat. Exports of wheat as grain have amounted to slightly less than 6 million bushels; in July-January 1938-39 they constituted 75.6 percent of the total exported, or nearly 47 million bushels. In the comparable period of 1939-40, exports of

wheat as grain had fallen off and totaled less than 16 million bushels, but they still represented nearly half of the total wheat and flour exported by the United States.

UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour, to principal countries of destination, July-January 1938-39 to 1940-41

Country of destination	July-January					
	Exports			Percentage of total		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
United Kingdom	14,982	2,774	2,556	24.2	7.7	11.5
Ireland	4,200	302	939	6.7	.8	4.2
Netherlands	12,680	6,032	0	20.5	16.9	0
Belgium	5,939	5,192	0	9.6	14.5	0
Greece	357	86	8	.6	.2	-
Other Europe	6,042	3,778	918	9.8	10.6	4.1
Total Europe	44,200	18,164	4,421	71.4	50.7	19.8
Costa Rica	304	331	312	.5	.9	1.4
Guatemala	298	313	229	.5	.8	1.0
Honduras	163	164	95	.3	.5	.4
Nicaragua	108	176	133	.2	.5	.6
Panama, Republic of	262	298	303	.4	.8	1.4
Panama Canal Zone	121	129	137	.2	.4	.6
El Salvador	224	194	99	.4	.5	.4
Cuba	2,846	2,896	2,541	4.6	8.1	11.4
Mexico	1,198	165	100	2.0	.5	.4
Dominican Republic	145	149	150	.2	.4	.7
Haiti, Republic of	234	272	197	.4	.8	.9
Bolivia	14	12	11	-	-	-
Brazil	82	117	208	-	.3	.9
Colombia	219	277	82	.4	.8	.4
Ecuador	255	582	212	.4	1.6	1.0
Peru	114	54	46	.2	.2	.2
Venezuela	896	1,183	1,124	1.4	3.3	5.1
Others a/	26	b/	-	-	-	-
Total c/	7,509	7,312	5,979	12.1	20.4	26.8
West Indies d/	637	608	514	1.0	1.8	2.3
Orient e/	3,127	3,825	7,471	5.0	10.7	33.5
Philippine Islands	2,392	2,811	2,174	3.9	7.8	9.8
British West Africa	355	323	217	.6	.9	1.0
Others	3,726	2,774	1,503	6.0	7.7	6.8
Total	61,946	35,817	22,279	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official sources, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. b/ Less than 500 bushels.

c/ Twenty Latin American Republics and the Republic of Panama.

d/ British, French, and Netherlands West Indies.

e/ China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.

Of the wheat exported from the United States during July-January, about 3.5 million bushels were destined for the British Isles this season as compared with 3.1 and 19.2 million bushels, respectively, in 1939-40 and 1938-39. Less than 1 million bushels have gone to other European markets; the total for all Europe was less than 5 million bushels as compared with 18 million in the corresponding period of 1939-40 and 44 million bushels in July-January 1938-39. Exports to the Latin American countries have also been somewhat reduced but amounted to almost 6 million bushels as against about 7 million during July-January of the two previous seasons. The only markets to which larger quantities of United States wheat have been sent this year are found in China, Manchuria, and Japan, and these came under the Government subsidy program, which until October 8, 1940, covered such exports from the Pacific Coast ports.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, European markets took at least two-thirds of the wheat exported by the United States. This season, such exports have accounted for only 20 percent of the total. Shipments to the Latin American markets have represented nearly 27 percent as against 20 percent in July-January of last season and 12 percent in the corresponding period of 1938-39. The Orient's percentage share of the total is more than 33 percent this year as against 11 and 5 percent, respectively, in July-January of 1939-40 and 1938-39.

HUNGARY MOVES TO CONTROL THE HOARDING OF GRAINS . . .

A decree was issued by the Hungarian Government on January 12, 1941, directed against the hoarding of food supplies, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Under this decree a household is allowed to store a limited quantity only of the important food products, among which are included wheat and corn.

During the period January 1 to April 15, 1941, farmers are permitted to have on hand 110 kilograms (4 bushels) per person of wheat, or ground wheat, suitable for human consumption, of which only 10 kilograms (22 pounds) may be in the form of white flour. Householders, other than farmers, are limited to 25 kilograms of wheat (0.9 bushel) per person, a fifth of which may be in the form of white flour.

Where corn is used for food, the local authorities decide in what quantities it may be kept on hand, having in mind the allowance for wheat. Sufficient corn to feed domestic animals until November 1, 1941, is permitted to nonfarming households. Farmers may keep certain amounts of both wheat and corn needed for seed and for the customary feeding of hired workers.

After April 1, the stipulated amount must be cut in half, and after August 10, 1941, no one will be allowed to have any wheat or dried vegetables from 1940 crops. Persons possessing larger stocks than authorized are required to sell their surplus to specified organizations or to certain stores indicated by the civil authorities. Official prices, less 3 percent to cover expenses, will be received for the supplies sold.

Officials are given the authority to search houses, if it is believed that the above regulations are not being carried out. Any surplus supplies found will be confiscated, and the offenders punished by fines or imprisonment.

INDOCHINA EXTENDS REGULATIONS GOVERNING FLOUR AND BREAD . . .

The Government of Indochina has for some time regulated the sale of flour and bread, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, but because of increased import difficulties and price problems, new measures were passed in December. These extended the scope of previous regulations and were directed toward a more equitable distribution of available supplies.

Flour may be sold only by importers to wholesale merchants and large retailers, or by wholesale firms to large retailers; by importers, wholesale dealers, or large retailers to those bakers and makers of edible paste holding licenses to make purchases; and by bakers to householders at the rate of 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) per person per month. In order to buy flour, a baker must have a license permitting him to purchase supplies for bread making, or one that allows purchases for sale to retailers, or a special license allowing him to buy for some other purpose. Makers of edible paste must likewise secure a license before making purchases for carrying on their business.

Flour for bread making must be sold at the ratio of 4 parts wheat to 1 part rice flour, but wheat flour alone may be sold for edible paste or to the retail trade. Stocks of both wheat and rice flour have to be declared, and dealers are required to keep detailed accounts of their sales.

Bread may be made only from flour consisting of 4 parts wheat and 1 part rice flour. Sales of bread must be made by weight, in loaves weighing at least 300 grams (10.6 ounces), although the loaves may be cut if desired.

ARGENTINA ESTABLISHES NEW LOW PRICES
FOR CORN FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION . . .

With a heavy carry-over of old-crop corn expected on April 1 and conditions favorable for a large new crop, the Argentine Grain Board has established a schedule of low prices for the sale of corn to be used within the country. The step is considered a drastic one by the trade and unlikely to relieve the situation greatly, but the Grain Board is forced to make every effort to reduce the amount of grain in storage in order to care for the new crop soon to be harvested.

Corn on the cob owned by the Grain Board is now to be sold at from 0.40 to 1.00 peso per 100 kilograms (3. to 7.6 cents per bushel), shelled basis, depending upon the distance from the station nearest the farm on which the corn is stored to an export port. In applying these prices, 125 kilograms of unshelled are considered equal to 100 kilograms of shelled corn.

Shelled corn owned by the Grain Board is offered for domestic consumption at a basic price of 3.125 pesos per 100 kilograms (23.6 cents per bushel) on rail at Buenos Aires, with adjustments made for deliveries at other ports.

All sales made according to the new schedule of prices must be of corn suitable for consumption; anyone may buy, including farmers who sold to the Board, in any quantity desired; and the corn may be used for any purpose, so long as it isn't exported. Delivery is at the crib, if unshelled; at loading station, if shelled. In case the buyer prefers to receive the corn at destination, he must pay receiving and transportation costs.

When corn is purchased for delivery on the cob, the weight is determined, or estimated to the satisfaction of both buyer and seller, and the seller receives pay for 80 percent of the amount sold plus 12.5 centavos per 125 kilograms (about 1.3 cents per 100 pounds) to cover the cost of the cobs. If corn on the cob is purchased, but the buyer prefers to receive it shelled, he must pay shelling costs, and the cobs remain with the seller.

The Grain Board will attempt to arrange for purchases to be made at the crib most conveniently located for the purchaser, or the purchaser may choose among available cribs the one best suited for his purpose. Payment is required when a contract is made; where necessary, the Bank of the Nation is authorized to make special loans to finance such transactions.

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V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

MANCHURIAN PERILLA-SEED
DELIVERIES SLOW . . .

The 1940 Manchurian perilla-seed production estimate of about 41,000 short tons remains unchanged. According to official reports, the Monopoly had purchased half of this crop by December 24 and expected to purchase the remainder before the end of the season. Later reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations indicate that this plan did not materialize.

Collectors are finding it difficult to induce farmers to sell, and it appears unlikely that the Monopoly's purchases will exceed 33,000 tons unless the official price is again increased. The price for the 1940 crop is 15 cents per 100 pounds above that of 1939 and a bonus of 66 cents is offered for deliveries made between October 13, 1940, and April 30, 1941.

Oil and cake production data are not available, but it is thought that Dairen mills have not received over 16,500 tons of seed, from which oil and cake production would be about 6,000 and 10,500 tons, respectively.

Customs returns are not available; however, it is understood that at least 6,800 tons of seed have been shipped to Japan and 1,100 tons of oil to the United States. It is possible that small shipments of oil went to Germany. Total oil exports, including those already made, will be from 5,500 to 11,000 tons.

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INDIAN OILSEED ACREAGE
ESTIMATES FOR 1940-41 . . .

The first 1940-41 forecast for winter oilseeds in India places the area sown to rape and mustard at 3,070,000 acres, as compared with 2,814,000 acres, revised first forecast for last year, or an increase of 9 percent, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The final estimate for 1939-40 was 5,970,000 acres, with a production of 1,228,600 short tons.

The area now under flaxseed is 2,802,000 acres, which is the same as reported for the corresponding period last year. The final estimate for 1939-40 was 3,713,000 acres with a yield of 523,000 short tons. No indication of the outturn for the present crop is yet available; however, the condition and prospects are fairly good.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SUNITED KINGDOM COTTON-MILL ACTIVITY
FURTHER RESTRICTED

During the week ended February 28 the cotton futures market at Liverpool continued quiet, according to a recent cable from the American Embassy at London. Business was confined almost entirely to closing out of open commitments. The trade remained under the impression that the closure of the futures market was imminent.

In the spot market, turn-over totaled around 8,000 bales, showing a further decline from the 10,000 bales reported in recent weeks. Sales were largely in recently released agreement cotton. Import buying was at a standstill, and merchandising enterprise virtually paralyzed. Trade in piecegoods at Manchester continued active. Producers, however, were more concerned with executing existing contracts than with securing new ones. It is the opinion of the trade that it will be difficult to maintain deliveries against current contracts, since drastic reductions in the raw-material allotment to spinners and weavers under the manufacturing licenses are taking effect this month.

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JAPANESE RAW-COTTON IMPORTS
CONTINUE LOW

The cotton situation in Japan was featured during January by a continued preference for lower-priced Brazilian and Indian cotton and indications of a more favorable trend in the export demand for Japanese cotton textiles, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. New purchases of raw cotton by importers were limited largely to Indian but included small quantities of California cotton. No purchases of Brazilian cotton were reported in January because of large quantities already bought and still awaiting shipment in Brazilian ports. Lack of cargo space also has become a problem in the importation of cotton from British India, Peru, and East Africa.

The outlook for further purchases of American cotton by Japanese importers continues unfavorable because of the higher price of American in relation to Brazilian and Indian. Average quotations at Osaka during January for American Middling 15/16 inch, Brazilian No. 4, and Indian Akola were equivalent to 12.38 cents, 10.03 cents, and 6.78 cents per pound, respectively. Other factors influencing a shift to greater purchases of non-American growths include a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to import cotton from widely scattered areas for strategic and reciprocal-trade purposes. Stricter enforcement of the

link system also militates against the purchase of higher-priced cotton. Import arrivals of raw cotton during January were estimated unofficially at 100,000 to 120,000 bales.

Raw cotton consumption in Japan has exceeded imports during the past 5 or 6 months by a fairly wide margin, and a shortage of some types of cotton may develop in coming months unless transportation difficulties can be alleviated to some extent.

JAPAN: Imports of raw cotton by countries, November 1940,
with comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	November			September-November		
	1938	1939	1940 a/	1938	1939	1940 a/
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United States....	87,000	72,746	8,100	119,741	116,981	25,400
India	102,508	47,550	48,000	277,209	182,779	172,700
Egypt	9,317	12,213	12,000	33,323	28,257	15,600
China b/	12,106	1,097	1,900	35,458	1,157	20,000
Brazil	21,087	3,531	26,900	120,725	100,031	122,700
Others	7,295	7,855	12,800	13,243	70,874	28,400
Total	239,313	144,992	109,700	679,699	500,079	384,800

Compiled from Japanese trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Presumably does not include imports for military account in 1939 and 1940.

Demand for Japanese yarn and piecegoods from abroad showed considerable improvement during January, spinners' margins were higher, and the general export outlook was favorable despite the uncertain political situation. Press reports appearing during January displayed an optimistic tone regarding foreign markets for Japanese textiles, and better demand was reported from British India, East Africa, the Near East, Australia, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay. The unsettled controversy between Japanese exporters and Netherlands Indian buyers regarding business terms and import quotas for Japanese import firms in the Netherlands Indies has prevented any improvement in textile trade with that colony for several months. Negotiations for settlement of the difficulties are still under way at Batavia. It is too early to determine whether or not the present optimism of Japanese cotton-textile exporters will materialize in coming months because of political uncertainties. In any event, however, not much improvement could be expected in the status of the cotton-mill industry and raw-cotton import trade in the near future because of the excessive stocks of piecegoods and yarns now on hand and continued transportation difficulties.

Total exports of cotton piecegoods from Japan in 1940 are estimated at 1.8 billion square yards, representing a decline of 20 percent from the 1939 total. Shipments during January 1941 were believed to have totaled about 120 million yards, or somewhat under the December level.

BURMA MAINTAINS EXPORT MARKETS
FOR RAW COTTON

Burmese cotton exporters expect to dispose of practically all of the 1940 export surplus in the United Kingdom, Japan, and China, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Increased shipments to the United Kingdom and China in 1939-40 (September-August) more than offset the loss of export markets in continental Europe, amounting to about 10,700 bales in 1938-39. Japan is expected to purchase about 50 percent of the 1940 crop, estimated at 64,000 bales (of 478 pounds), while under the system of Empire preference Burma has obtained priority for shipment of about 20 percent of the crop to the United Kingdom. Recent inquiries from Shanghai indicate that about 10 percent of the crop may be taken by mills in China. Exports to other countries not subject to British blockade usually account for 8 to 10 percent of the crop, and the local spinning mill consumes about 9,000 bales annually or 12 to 14 percent.

BURMA: Exports of raw cotton by countries, 1937-38 to 1939-40 a/
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Japan	23,377	42,598	40,564
United Kingdom	20,538	8,583	18,149
China	83	7,642	16,225
Germany	8,283	6,655	766
India	5,161	2,726	1,956
Others	28,411	8,579	5,262
Total	85,813	76,783	82,922

Burma customs statistics. a/ Year ended August 31.

Cotton production in Burma appears to have followed a downward trend since 1937, and no official measures have been taken to encourage production or support prices (equivalent to 5.97 cents per pound in November 1940). About 64,000 bales were produced in 1940 compared with 71,600 and 88,000 bales in 1939 and 1938, respectively.

Burma is primarily an importer of both cotton yarns and piecegoods with a small reexport business in each. Demand is largely for low-priced goods, 67 percent of which was obtained from India in 1939-40 (April-March), 22 percent from Japan, and 10 percent from Great Britain. Total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 137,244,000 yards in 1938-39 and 178,785,000 yards in 1939-40. Imports of cotton twist and yarn for the respective years were 16,564,000 and 22,386,000 pounds.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON
STILL DEPRESSED

For the period August-December 1940, exports from the six major cotton-exporting countries (other than India) ^{1/} totaled 1.6 million bales compared with 4.8 million last year and an average of 5.4 million bales for the 10 years 1923-1932. It is not likely that India's trade data would alter the picture to any appreciable extent. The United Kingdom has found it necessary to curb purchases of Indian cotton because of difficulties encountered in shipping. Moreover, the large market for Indian staple represented by the various continental European countries taking upward of 500,000 bales annually has been lost. It is true that available information indicates that India will continue to export cotton to the Orient (particularly Japan and China), but this trade will probably not exceed ordinary prewar shipments.

During the 5-month period, a decrease of 3.2 million bales or 67 percent occurred in total exports from the six countries concerned. The United States continues to account for the bulk of the decline (81 percent). Brazil and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with increases amounting to approximately 13 percent and 49 percent, respectively, were the only two countries of those listed in the table on page 311 that did not show a decrease.

Exports from the United States during the period under review show a reduction of a little more than 80 percent from the level of the preceding year and were approximately 86 percent below the average for the 10 years 1923 to 1932. While the low level of the December shipments does not represent the lowest monthly total for the period (exports during August and September were smaller by 42 percent and 18 percent, respectively), they were considerably below the October and November totals, amounting to only 65 percent of the average for these 2 months.

Shipments to the Soviet Union, which began in October, continued in smaller quantities during the first half of December. No exports have been recorded since mid-December, however, and there is no evidence that further shipments will be made this season. Purchases by the United Kingdom fell to 21,654 bales, which appears to be a new record low since 1865. It compares with 55,957 bales for the preceding month and a December average of 264,399 bales for the 10 years 1923 to 1932. During the August-December period, United States cotton was exported to less than

^{1/} As indicated in last month's story (see page 137 of February 3 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets), the Egyptian Government has discontinued publication of complete trade figures. Since Egypt is second only to British India as the leading foreign exporter of cotton, and complete data for the latter have not been available for some time now, the margin of possible error in trying to construct a world cotton-trade picture has widened considerably.

one-half the number of countries that regularly purchase important quantities of this type. During December, shipments were made to only about one-third the number of countries (14 out of the list of more than 40) to which shipments are regularly made. In addition to exports of 42,000 bales to the Soviet Union, shipments to continental Europe totaled only 5,779 bales and went to Finland (5,029 bales) and Sweden (750 bales). Total shipments to all European countries amounted to only 484,000 bales during the 5-month period, compared with 2,380,000 bales last season and a 10-year average of 3,515,000 bales.

Unusually heavy decreases occurred in exports to China and Japan (97 percent and 93 percent, respectively) during the period under review. Total Western Hemisphere exports to these two countries show declines of 70 percent in the case of the former and 56 percent in the case of the latter. Moreover, the United States share in total New World exports to these two countries fell off from 85 percent for China and 81 percent for Japan last year to 8 percent and 13 percent, respectively, this season.

At the present time one cannot be optimistic about future shipments. If anything, the picture as a whole seems to worsen as time goes on. Belligerent nations' promises of an intensified and more effective brand of sea warfare with operations admittedly scheduled for the North Atlantic, together with the growing feeling of unrest and uncertainty in the Far East, certainly do not brighten the picture.

Available data for Egypt show a total figure of only 54,000 bales exported during December as compared with shipments of 207,000 bales during the same month last year, a decline of 74 percent. Only 261,000 bales were exported during the 5-month period ended December 31, 1940, as compared with shipments of 812,000 bales for the like period a year earlier, and an average of 676,000 for the 10 years 1923-1932.

Exports from Brazil showed some improvement over last year, having increased about 13 percent. Moreover, Brazil was the only important cotton-exporting country other than the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to show an increase. On the other hand, however, exports were approximately 12 percent below the high total reached in 1938. Increases occurred in the quantities shipped to Spain and in the total to countries not specified as well as to each of the non-European markets. Exports to Japan, totaling 159,000 bales, accounted for 34 percent of total shipments. This was by far the largest single market. Canada ranked second in the list of important markets, taking 18 percent of the total.

Spain's imports of Brazilian cotton during the 5 months, August-December, totaled 50,480 bales, all of which were taken during December and represented a third of Brazil's total exports for the month. Moreover, they were far greater than total Brazilian shipments to Spain for any 12-month period on record. In spite of this increase of more than 3,000 percent, total shipments to Europe (including the United Kingdom)

declined approximately 58 percent from last year's level. No shipments were made to Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, or Belgium-Luxemburg. These countries usually constitute a relatively important market for Brazilian cotton; they took 41 percent of Brazil's cotton exports during the 5 months last season and 45 percent of the total shipped during the like period in 1938.

Purchases by Japan increased 94 percent as compared with those of last year and were greater than for any other August-December period on record. They totaled 159,000 bales, which was more than twice the amount taken from all other leading sources combined. As a result of inadequate cargo space during December, exports of cotton to Japan fell off approximately 4,000 bales or 19 percent from the preceding month's level and were less than for any month since last April. It is anticipated that statistics for January will show an increase in these shipments. Important increases also occurred in exports to Canada (nearly 6,000 percent) and China (approximately 99 percent). These three markets, which usually account for less than one-third of total Brazilian exports, have accounted for 67 percent of this season's total. Exports to the United States were also made in considerably larger quantities, advancing to 14,300 bales from a high total of 1,500 bales last season. Practically all of this cotton, however, is for transshipment to Canada. United States import statistics show that only about 832 bales of cotton were imported for consumption from Brazil during the 5-month period under review.

Although Peru exported cotton in larger quantities to five markets and doubled the quantity shipped to those countries not specified in the table on page 313, total shipments fell off approximately 47 percent compared with those of the August-December period last year, and were about 16 percent below the average for the 10 years 1923-1932. Of the 93,000 bales exported during the 5 months, 44,000 (49 percent) were shipped to Japan, and 22,000 (25 percent) to the United Kingdom. Shipments from Argentina totaled only 21,000 bales during the August-December period, representing a decline of 50 percent from the level of last season and about 45 percent from the 10-year average. The bulk of the exports, 18,000 of the 21,000-bale total, were shipped to Spain in compliance with the terms of a special sales agreement. The United Kingdom and China each purchased 1,000 bales, and another 1,000 bales went to "other countries."

Although the Sudan exported 49 percent more cotton than during the like period last season, the total represented a considerable decline from the levels of 1938 and 1937 (23 percent and 17 percent, respectively). The United Kingdom and British India, with purchases totaling 83,000 bales, were the only countries to which appreciable quantities were shipped. Takings by all other markets amounted to only 5,000 bales. After falling into second place in the list of important markets last season, the United Kingdom ranked first again this season, having taken 47,000 bales representing 54 percent of total exports made by the Sudan thus far this season.

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August-December,
average 1923-1932, and seasons, 1937 to 1940

Exporting countries	August-December				
	Quantity				
	Average :	:	:	:	:
	1923- 1932	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
United States	4,471	3,416	2,016	3,313	644
British India	718	398	814	702	a/
Egypt	675	832	687	812	261
Brazil	56	442	535	417	470
Peru	111	182	188	177	94
Argentina	39	15	69	42	21
Sudan	9	106	115	59	88
Total 7 countries	6,080	5,391	4,424	5,522	-
Total excl. British India ..	5,362	4,993	3,610	4,820	1,578

Compiled from official sources. a/ Data not available.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-December,
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-December							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average:	:	:	:	Average:	:	:	:
	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from the	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
United States to	bales	bales	bales	bales	cent	cent	cent	cent
Germany *	1,095	182	20	0	24	9	1	0
United Kingdom....	1,021	256	1,006	329	23	13	30	51
France	534	293	330	0	12	15	10	0
Italy	359	160	259	0	8	8	8	0
Spain	164	2	183	0	4	b/	6	0
Belgium	102	56	131	0	2	3	4	0
Netherlands	77	41	114	0	2	2	3	0
Soviet Unionc/	62	0	0	147	1	0	0	23
Sweden	34	55	171	2	1	3	5	b/
Portugal	23	9	24	d/	1	b/	1	b/
Poland & Danzig....	10	87	5	0	b/	4	b/	0
Other Europe	34	210	137	6	1	10	4	1
Total Europe	3,515	1,351	2,380	484	79	67	72	75

* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries.

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-December,
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/

- Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-December							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average:				Average:			
	1923- 1932	1923- 1932	1938 1939	1939 1940	1923- 1932	1923- 1932	1938 1939	1939 1940
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<u>Continued</u>								
Canada	101	122	184	80	2	6	6	12
Japan	680	476	434	31	15	24	13	5
China	149	21	221	6	3	1	7	1
British India	20	2	29	<u>a/</u>	1	<u>b/</u>	1	<u>b/</u>
Other countries.....	6	44	65	43	<u>b/</u>	2	1	7
Total	4,471	2,016	3,313	644	100	100	100	100
<u>Brazil</u>								
Japan	-	129	82	159	-	24	20	34
United Kingdom	-	128	119	70	-	24	29	15
Germany	-	93	56	0	-	17	13	0
France	-	65	42	0	-	12	10	0
Italy	-	31	17	0	-	6	4	0
China	-	27	35	69	-	5	8	15
Netherlands	-	19	25	0	-	4	6	0
Belgium-Luxemburg..	-	14	16	0	-	3	4	0
Poland	-	12	1	0	-	2	<u>b/</u>	0
Portugal	-	8	16	3	-	1	4	1
United States	-	0	2	14	-	0	<u>b/</u>	3
Spain	-	0	2	50	-	0	<u>b/</u>	11
Canada	-	0	1	86	-	0	<u>b/</u>	18
Other countries.....	-	9	3	19	-	2	2	3
Total	<u>e/</u> 56	535	417	470	100	100	100	100
<u>Argentina</u>								
United Kingdom	19	2	6	1	50	2	14	6
Germany	<u>f/</u> 6	50	15	0	15	73	36	0
Spain	<u>f/</u> 4	0	5	18	10	0	11	86
Belgium	<u>f/</u> 3	0	<u>d/</u>	0	9	0	<u>b/</u>	0
France	<u>f/</u> 3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Italy	<u>f/</u> 2	0	7	0	5	0	16	0
China	<u>f/</u> <u>g/</u>	<u>g/</u>	4	1	-	-	10	6
Other countries.....	<u>f/</u> 1	17	5	1	2	25	13	2
Total	<u>f/</u> 38	69	42	21	100	100	100	100

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-December, average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/
- Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-December							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average:				Average:			
	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from Peru to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
United Kingdom	-	108	105	22	-	58	59	24
Germany	-	44	7	0	-	23	4	0
Netherlands	-	12	15	0	-	6	9	0
Belgium	-	8	6	0	-	4	3	0
Japan	-	5	20	45	-	3	11	48
France	-	4	5	0	-	2	3	0
Chile	-	3	4	6	-	1	3	6
Italy	-	1	4	0	-	1	2	0
Denmark	-	<u>a/</u>	1	0	-	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	0
China	-	<u>a/</u>	1	3	-	<u>b/</u>	1	3
British India	-	<u>a/</u>	1	1	-	<u>b/</u>	1	1
Sweden	-	0	2	1	-	0	1	<u>b/</u>
United States	-	0	3	4	-	0	2	4
Colombia	-	0	0	6	-	0	0	6
Other countries...	-	3	3	6	-	2	1	8
Total	<u>e/</u> 111	188	177	94	100	100	100	100
<u>Sudan</u>								
United Kingdom....	9	69	15	47	96	60	26	54
British India	<u>f/</u>	28	33	36	-	24	56	41
Italy	<u>d/</u>	4	4	0	<u>b/</u>	4	6	0
Japan	<u>f/</u>	4	<u>a/</u>	0	-	3	<u>b/</u>	0
France	<u>d/</u>	4	4	0	2	3	7	0
Switzerland	<u>f/</u>	2	2	0	-	2	4	0
Poland	<u>f/</u>	1	<u>a/</u>	0	-	1	<u>b/</u>	0
Germany	<u>f/</u>	1	0	0	-	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Netherlands	<u>f/</u>	<u>a/</u>	0	0	-	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Other countries...	<u>d/</u>	2	1	5	2	3	1	5
Total	9	115	59	88	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, except for the United States and Peru which are 500 pounds gross. b/ Less than 0.5 percent. c/ Excludes Russia in Asia. d/ Less than 500 bales. e/ Data not available by countries. f/ Six-year average, 1924-1929. g/ In any, included in "Other countries."

COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, February 28, 1941, with comparisons

Description	1941						
	January			February			
	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -							
Middling	14.67	14.57	14.51	14.36	14.39	14.36	14.49
Low Middling	13.67	13.57	13.50	13.35	13.38	13.35	13.48
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -							
Giza 7	20.34	20.29	20.21	20.19	20.26	20.26	20.21
Uppers	18.67	18.60	18.57	18.63	18.68	18.67	18.57
Brazilian (Fair) - a/							
Sao Paulo	14.67	14.57	14.51	14.36	14.39	14.36	14.49
Indian -							
Broach (Fully Good)	12.83	12.86	12.80	12.65	12.63	12.65	12.65
Central Provinces (Superfine) ..	13.25	13.13	13.11	12.96	12.96	12.98	12.98
Oomra No. 1 (Fine)	12.21	12.19	12.13	11.97	11.96	11.97	11.97
Sind (Fine)	11.34	11.37	11.30	-	-	-	-
Peruvian (Good) -							
Tanguis	17.44	17.34	17.27	-	-	-	-

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd. and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from sterling at official rate.

a/ Prices of North Brazilian have not been quoted since December 2, 1940.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1938-39, 1939-40, and August 1 to February 27, 1939-40 and 1940-41 a/ (Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Aug. 1 to Feb. 27	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales
United Kingdom	478	2,019	1,564	334
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	1,985	169
Total Europe	2,270	4,497	3,549	503
Japan	905	960	708	69
Other countries	393	990	725	167
Total	3,568	6,447	4,982	739
Linters	215	0	212	16
Total, excluding linters:	3,353	6,447	4,770	723

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.

a/ Includes linters.

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T O B A C C O

NETHERLANDS INDIES TOBACCO CROP
REDUCED TO OFFSET CURTAILED TRADE . . .

General conditions in the tobacco-growing industry of Java during 1940 were very unsatisfactory, according to a report from the American consulate in Surabaya. The spread of war in Europe during the year resulted in a blow both to the native and estate producers, and not much hope is advanced for better times so long as the war continues.

Harvest of the 1940 plantings in the Vorstenlanden (the native States of Djokjakarta and Soerakarta) was not only delayed, but it was reduced, and the quality is reported as below average. A long and severe drought retarded the growth of tobacco planted in those areas. It is estimated that the area harvested was only about half of that in 1939.

It is believed that no tobacco will be planted in the Loemadjang district of East Java, in 1941. The natives are now growing rice, maize, and cassava on former tobacco lands and will probably continue to do so until former markets in continental Europe are restored. Tobacco grown in Loemadjang is of the Krossok variety, cultivated exclusively by natives. Before the war, there was a good demand for it in Europe; about 2,500 acres were planted in 1940, and stocks of that crop are now being held by the Government, which took it over from native growers at fixed prices to prevent distress. A normal crop in Loemadjang is about 8 or 10 million pounds. About 2,500 acres of Virginia-seed types were planted in East Java in 1940, and the harvest was disposed of locally by the single producer.

In Besoeki, no estate tobacco was planted in 1940, and it is reported that none will be planted in 1941. The estate crop in Besoeki amounts to about 35.3 million pounds annually. The native crop in this region often reaches 7 or 8 million pounds, but the 1940 harvest is estimated at approximately 5 million, most of which is expected to be sold for local use in the manufacture of native strootjes and other cigarettes.

Loss of the European markets is reflected in the decline in total tobacco exports from Java and Madura in 1939 and 1940. Exports of tobacco in 1939 amounted to only 52.9 million pounds, a decline of over 30 percent compared with 1938; and in 1940 they dropped further to 34.6 million pounds. French Indochina, which normally uses basic quantities of Algerian tobacco, also absorbs small quantities of Krossok from Besoeki at prices ranging from 5 to 6 florins per 100 kilograms (1.2 to 1.4 cents per pound). It is expected that the Besoeki exports to French Indo-China will increase in 1941, owing to the increasing

difficulty in obtaining tobacco from Algeria. Swiss tobacco interests recently purchased about half a million pounds of Rembang tobacco to be shipped to the United States for storage and reexport to Switzerland when transportation facilities become available.

The import trade in tobacco, on the other hand, was maintained well, due principally to the fact that most of the imports originate in the United States. Imports of leaf tobacco from the United States were more than doubled in 1940, amounting to approximately 3.6 million pounds. There was some decline in the imports of cigarettes and cigars.

JAVA AND MADURA: Imports of leaf tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars,
January-September, 1939 and 1940

Classification	January-September	
	1939	1940
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Leaf tobacco -		
From:		
United States	1,660,544	3,640,066
Other countries	258,342	516,273
Total	1,918,886	4,156,339
Cigarettes	167,620	140,528
Cigars	68,777	42,694

Compiled from official sources.

NORMAL TOBACCO CROP IN BAHIA
FORECAST; EXPORTS LOW . . .

The 1941 tobacco crop of Bahia, Brazil, is soon to be harvested from an area estimated by the Tobacco Institute of that State to be between 60,000 and 75,000 acres, according to a report from the American consulate in Bahia. The Institute estimates that the harvest will be about 50 million pounds, compared with approximately 40 million in 1940. The 1940 crop, however, was unusually low, due partly to adverse weather conditions and partly to farmers turning to other crops of more attractive prices.

The consumption of tobacco in Bahia amounts to approximately 8 to 10 million pounds annually, or about one-sixth of the average crop. The best estimate places the annual output of cigarettes in the State at

800 million, and cigars at 143 million (including 20 million home-made cigars produced in the interior free of tax). The production of pipe tobacco is insignificant, but the annual output of chewing tobacco is reported to be about 6.2 million pounds. These products are made almost entirely from domestic material. No nicotine, tobacco extract, or snuff is manufactured. The imports of leaf tobacco amount to little more than 100,000 pounds annually, imported principally from the Netherlands.

Prior to the European war, Bahia had a flourishing export trade in leaf tobacco; about three-fourths of the total exports were sold in Europe and most of the remainder to other South American countries. Total leaf exports in 1940 were reduced to 30.8 million pounds, compared with 66.1 million in 1939.

BAHIA: Exports of leaf tobacco by principal countries,
1939 and 1940

Country	1939	1940
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Netherlands.....	28,961,665	5,251,357
Germany.....	12,947,340	104,333
Argentina.....	12,697,669	10,890,944
Uruguay.....	2,017,044	6,288,236
France.....	1,758,113	-
Sweden.....	613,430	-
Belgium.....	642,035	70,437
Spain.....	4,122,547	4,631,644
North Africa.....	614,257	1,444,123
Paraguay.....	148,480	8,267
Italy.....	14,880	82,673
Denmark.....	548,119	192,131
South Africa.....	82,673	49,604
Switzerland.....	8,267	-
Indochina.....	90,940	35,053
Canary Islands.....	108,301	-
Morocco.....	-	704,700
Other countries.....	755,130	1,087,970
Total.....	66,130,890	30,841,472

Commercial Association of Bahia, Brazil.

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F R U I T S. V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

CHILEAN APPLE AND PEAR CROPS

REDUCED; EXPORTS HIT BY WAR . . .

The 1941 commercial apple crop in Chile has been estimated at 705,000 bushels (of 48 pounds) or 83 percent of the 1940 production, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Unfavorable weather during the growing season was largely responsible for the reduced crop. Based upon an allowance for domestic consumption and processing, the export surplus is estimated at around 280,000 bushels. Because of the restricted export outlets as a result of the war, however, it is considered unlikely that the entire surplus will be exported during the 1941 season.

CHILE: Estimates of production, consumption, processing,
and export surplus of apples, 1941-1946

Year	Estimated production	Domestic consumption	Processing	Export surplus
	: 1,000 bushels:	: 1,000 bushels:	: 1,000 bushels:	: 1,000 bushels
1941	705	400	25	280
1942	910	400	100	410
1943	870	410	200	270
1944	980	440	200	340
1945	1,030	500	200	330
1946	1,200	500	200	500
	:	:	:	:

Association of Producers of Apples and Pears in Chile. Based on average growing conditions.

Apple exports amounted to only 172,000 bushels in 1940 compared with the record movement of 617,000 bushels in the preceding year. Germany accounted for 73 percent and all Europe for 86 percent of the total in the 1939 season. In 1940, shipments to Europe were severely curtailed, consisting of about 69,000 bushels to France and 3,000 to other European countries. Shipments to Brazil, on the other hand, more than doubled and accounted for the increased exports to countries outside of Europe.

Increased interest in processing apples has resulted from the war curtailment of the European market. As a result, the Association of Producers of Apples and Pears in Chile sent a representative to the United States to study ways and means of processing apples. On his return the Association purchased equipment to make apple sauce and juice. The war has delayed delivery and the equipment is not expected to reach Chile

until the middle of next month. The delay has caused the Association to plan to process only 25,000 bushels from the 1941 crop. By 1943, however, the volume processed will be increased eightfold. At that time, Chile expects to export a considerable volume of both apple juice and apple sauce.

CHILE: Exports of apples by principal countries,
1934-1940

Country	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Germany	25	103	265	267	306	449	0
France	176	32	75	59	49	31	69
Belgium	0	40	9	23	31	8	0
United Kingdom..	1	b/	b/	b/	3	b/	0
Netherlands	9	0	0	b/	b/	c/	0
Sweden	0	0	0	2	14	8	2
Switzerland	0	0	25	26	22	5	0
Spain	9	24	13	0	0	c/	0
Others	1	0	23	20	45	32	1
Total Europe...	221	199	410	397	470	533	72
Peru	27	24	25	32	51	41	27
Argentina	4	b/	b/	b/	b/	c/	0
Brazil	120	57	21	34	34	34	71
Egypt	1	3	7	0	0	c/	0
Others	4	3	4	10	4	9	2
Total ex-Europe:	156	87	57	76	89	84	100
Total	377	286	467	473	559	617	172

Compiled from Comercio Exterior, Chile, Estadística Chilena, and consular report. Bushels of 48 pounds.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Less than 500 bushels.

c/ If any, included in "Others."

The Association of Producers of Apples and Pears of Chile, commonly referred to as "Asproman," is made up of 87 growers who produce at least 80 percent of the Chilean apple crop. Each year, the Association, on behalf of its members, contracts with the Compañia Frutera Sud Americana to market the crops of all members. It also sells packing materials and disinfectants to members at cost. The 1940 contract with the Compañia Frutera Sud Americana provided that the Compañia would make advances to producers of 3 pesos (about 11 cents) per box (22 kilos or 48 pounds) against actual returns.

In 1940 practically all apples exported were shipped from Valparaiso, the only port with adequate cold-storage facilities. The capacity at present is around 454,000 bushels, and these facilities have become even more important with the outbreak of war and uncertainty of shipping. A cold storage plant is planned for the port of Talcahuano, but work is not to be started until port dredging operations are completed.

The new 1941 pear crop in Chile is estimated at 35,000 bushels, or around 48 percent of production during the previous season. Exports during 1940 totaled only 11,400 bushels, or only 43 percent of the record movement in 1939. The bulk of exports went to Peru, with only 1,600 bushels moving to Europe. With the small 1941 crop, exports are expected to be below the 1940 movement.

CHILE: Exports of fresh pears by principal countries, averages 1929-1936, annual 1937-1940

Country	Average		1937	1938	1939	1940
	1929-	1932-				
	1931	1936				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United Kingdom	a/	0.4	3.1	0.4	2.6	0
France	a/	1.0	3.0	3.1	7.7	1.6
Netherlands	a/	.4	1.3	a/	0	0
Belgium	a/	0	0	1.8	0	0
Spain	a/	.8	0	0	0	0
United States1	.5	1.3	3.1	0	.8
Brazil	a/	5.7	4.3	0	0	0
Peru1	2.2	6.3	7.4	10.3	7.0
Others	1.6	1.0	1.7	.9	6.2	2.0
Total	1.8	12.0	21.0	16.9	26.8	11.4

Compiled from official sources. Bushels of 50 pounds.

a/ If any, included in "Others."

BRITISH CAMPAIGN FOR MORE HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS . . .

The shortage of many green vegetables has led the British Minister of Agriculture to renew his drive for an increase in the number of home vegetable gardens, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The call for greater food production from

home vegetable plots were linked with the Minister of Food's recent announcement that the market supply position of fresh vegetables was not likely to improve. He urged that housewives "go easy with the can-opener" and reserve pantry stocks of canned foods for emergencies.

The response to the Government's "Dig for Victory" campaign last year was not altogether satisfactory. Difficulty arose in getting sufficient land in urban districts. Further, the lack of adequate facilities for distribution in some areas resulted in a temporary local surplus, which tended to discourage some from participating more fully in the home-gardening campaign.

This year, however, the food position is more serious and the response to the Government's appeal is expected to be much greater. In opening the Government's new demonstration vegetable plots in Hyde Park (London), the Minister of Agriculture observed that the slogan "Dig for Victory" would be supplemented this year with a slogan "A backache is better than a heartache." Some 500,000 additional home gardens were asked for immediately. War Agricultural Executive Committees have been instructed to requisition all suitable land in demand for gardens.

This campaign reflects in part the increasingly difficult vegetable supply position in most metropolitan markets since autumn. Demand for fresh vegetables, however, has been well maintained, partially due to the desire to supplement restricted supplies of rationed foods. The more hardy vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots, and parsnips, have been available during the winter, but the more delicate vegetables have been scarce. For winter vegetables, the United Kingdom previously depended upon supplies from the hothouse industries of the Continent and the Channel Islands supplemented by imports of such items as onions from Egypt and Spain, and tomatoes from the Canary Islands.

Most vegetable prices have risen sharply during the past few months, and some vegetables are now beyond the reach of the mass of consumers. Considerable pressure for the Minister of Food to apply maximum price-control measures to the green-vegetable trade has arisen, but the Minister has doubted the value of such action since the shortage of supplies underlies the present situation. Controls have been applied, however, to table potatoes and onions. Increased production of vegetables, both in home gardens and commercially, is expected to be an important factor countering the German blockade. Emphasis is being placed on the production of potatoes and carrots in particular, since these are rich in food value and keep well. 1/

1/ For a discussion of the potato situation, see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 17, 1941.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

BULGARIA HOG NUMBERS

SHOW INCREASE . . .

Hog numbers in Bulgaria at the end of 1940 are unofficially estimated at 1,500,000 head, 600,000 to 700,000 of which weighed over 176 pounds each, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Hogs in Bulgaria have evidently increased materially since the census of December 31, 1934, which placed numbers at 902,000 head. Further increases during 1941 will depend on the availability of corn for feed, which is in demand for export, principally to Germany. Generally corn is employed as a feedstuff in Bulgaria only for fattening export hogs.

Bulgaria is the latest surplus hog-producing country of the Danube Basin to be occupied by Germany and the least important as concerns hog numbers. Throughout 1940 Bulgaria's foreign trade was dominated by Germany. During 1940 the foreign trade was completely controlled by the Government through the Foreign Trade Administration and the National Bank of Bulgaria almost entirely on a clearing basis. Internal trade was also subject to Government control, including price fixing for most staple commodities.

Available information indicates that from 45,000 to 50,000 live hogs weighing from 220 to 309 poundseach were exported in 1940, about 25,000 of which went to Germany and 20,000 to the Soviet Union on compensation terms in exchange for imported goods. An additional 15,000 hogs are now being exported to the same countries. Fresh pork exports in 1940 were between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds, considerably above average exports, and went mainly to Germany, with smaller quantities to other central European countries and the Soviet Union. Exports of fresh pork in 1939 amounted to only 2,673,000 pounds.

The principal market for Bulgarian bacon, the United Kingdom, was cut off in 1940 as a result of transportation difficulties due to the war. In 1939 exports amounted to only 747,000 pounds, all of which went to England, while total bacon exports averaged 1,700,000 pounds for the 5 years 1935-1939. In 1940, approximately 331,000 pounds were exported to Germany, and a trial shipment of 44,000 pounds was made to the Soviet Union. American relief organizations are said to have negotiated for 220,000 pounds for shipment to France and the same quantity for shipment to Germany for Polish refugees.

Lard exports in 1940 are estimated to have reached 2,200,000 pounds compared with exports of only 325,000 pounds in 1939 and an average of 1,710,000 pounds for the 5 years 1935-1939. Most of the lard in 1940 went to Germany, with a small quantity going to other central

European countries and the Soviet Union. Trade sources indicate that additional exports would have reached between 900,000 and 1,000,000 pounds had not Army requisitions interfered.

BULGARIA: Exports of live hogs and specified pork products,
1935-1940

Year	Live hogs	Fresh pork	Bacon	Lard
	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1935	1,083	-	1,963	215
1936	12,754	-	1,063	2,454
1937	29,425	4,393	1,111	3,124
1938	43,088	7,396	1,088	2,430
1939	23,275	2,673	747	325
1940 <u>a/</u>	45,000 to 50,000	8,000 to 9,000	-	2,200

Compiled from Statistique du Commerce Extérieur 1939 Bulgaria.

a/ Preliminary estimates.

SMALLER CHINESE EXPORTS
OF EGG PRODUCTS TO UNITED STATES . . .

Prospects for exports of dried-egg products from China to the United States in 1941 are not expected to be so good as last year due to disparity in prices and greater activity of German buyers, according to a radiogram received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Purchases made by Germany for Central Europe, which are expected to exceed those of last season, evidently consisted of lower-quality products than admissible into the United States. Should Japanese firms be granted special exchange facilities in North China for selling to the American market or in the event that refrigerated shipping space for frozen-egg exports direct from China to Great Britain are curtailed, more shipments would be made to the United States, but they probably would not equal those of 1940.

Present information indicates that exports of eggs and products from China to London this season will be below a year ago, owing to Japanese restrictions on purchases in Central China by foreign firms and the possibility of a Japanese buying-control monopoly in Shantung. Dried-egg shipments from China to the United States, including yolk, albumen, and whole egg, amounted to 4,248,000 pounds in 1940, against 2,294,000 in 1939, and an average of 6,012,000 for the 5 years 1933-1937. In addition, there was a small quantity exported to this country in a moist and frozen condition. It is reported from Chinese sources that important stocks of Chinese egg products shipped to the United States last year are now in bond in New York.

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